

- HB 2 contains the bulk of funding for state government.

At the introductory stage, the bill includes the provisions of the Executive Budget.

- The bill is assigned to House Appropriations Committee but because of the complexity and size of HB 2, sections of the bill are assigned to various joint subcommittees.

Subcommittees are comprised of the Appropriations Committee on the House side and the Finance and Claims Committee on the Senate side. The subcommittees are:

1. General Government and Transportation
2. Health and Human Services
3. Natural Resources and Commerce
4. Corrections and Public Safety
5. Education
6. Long-Range Planning

The chair of each committee is a member of the House majority party and the vice-chair is a member of Senate majority. Analysts from the Legislative Fiscal Division staff each subcommittee and analysts from the Office of Budget and Program Planning represent the Governor at all meetings.

Every morning at 8:00 AM we work through each assigned section and take executive action on Decision Packages.

House Appropriations Committee reviews and consolidates subcommittee recommendations into a comprehensive appropriations bill.

House Floor

Chairman of the Appropriations Committee introduces the bill; subcommittee chairmen summarize each section. This takes several days, sometimes a week on the Floor.

Senate Finance and Claims

Senate Floor

Usually focuses on amendments generated by Finance and Claims Committee. Because of amendments, the bill goes back to the House to accept or reject Senate amendments.

Conference Committees

If the House rejects amendments, the bill goes to a conference committee. The conference committee reports to the full Legislature.

Governor

The Governor has full line item veto power over the bill. The Governor can reject or sign the bill in total or propose amendments to the bill. The Legislature must vote on any proposed amendments. If the Legislature rejects the amendments, the Governor must sign or veto the bill.